

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method for detecting a DNA having the mitochondrial DNA 3243 mutation, using quantitative PCR using a primer having a nucleotide sequence complementary to a nucleotide sequence starting from the nucleotide number 243 in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and having a length of 12 to 30 nucleotides, as well as, a method for detecting a DNA having the mitochondrial DNA 3243 mutation, using a nucleic acid probe of which end is labeled with a fluorescent dye, and in which fluorescence of the fluorescent dye decreases upon hybridization, wherein the nucleic acid probe has a nucleotide sequence complementary to a nucleotide sequence starting from the nucleotide number 230 in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and having a length of 14 to 40 nucleotides, and the 3' end of the probe is labeled with the fluorescent dye.

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